

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. NO.

BRANDON MAN. THURSDAY MARCH 9, 1893.

FIVE CENTS

One More Week of Glorious

Bargains at

The Boston,

TEN DOLLARS.

\$15.00 WINTER
\$18.00 SUITS
\$20.00 AND
\$22.00 OVERCOATS
\$25.00 FOR

NOTICE.

The object and purpose of this sale is to get rid of every winter suit and overcoat in our house. It's a perfectly plain business proposition, a perfectly legitimate business transaction. While it's a good business policy for us to sell these for less than

ONE HALF PRICE

rather than carry them over. It's a better business policy for you to buy a single suit of clothes or overcoat now at 50c on the dollar. When you see the clothing you will not be able to name one reason why you should not invest. Only one week remember.

SPECIAL
SALE
OF
PANTS
AT

THE BOSTON,

Make your own selection from our entire stock of Men's and Boy's pants at the following reductions:

\$3.50 PANTS \$2.00.

\$5.00 PANTS \$3.00.

\$7.00 PANTS \$4.75.

Never before have such extraordinary values been offered, and when it is remembered that our trousers are fashionably cut and from the richest foreign fabrics no sensible man will omit paying us a call,

ONE WEEK ONLY.

WAWANESA FIRE.

On March the 4th this enterprising town was visited by a most disastrous fire, causing a large destruction of property than has ever occurred in the history of the town. Shortly after 6 o'clock flames were discovered issuing from Lambert's general store on Fourth St. This store carries a large stock, and being a frame building the flames spread rapidly. The building was blowing from the north-west and the smoke and fire soon poured forth in volumes. Citizens organized themselves into a salvage corps and commenced removing property from the adjoining stores. The fire spreading north and south carried everything before it, but on the north there was only Atwell & Co's drug store and a haberdashery. Both these disappeared in a twinkling. The C. P. R. telegraph office which was in Atwell & Co's building was also destroyed. Here the fire stopped there being nothing else to burn.

On the south, the saddlery store of William Gormie was the first to catch, next Woodley's butcher shop, then Chambers & Co's private bank, then Dr. Clifford's office. Neighboring hardware store was the last building burned. At this point there was a vacant lot which impeded the progress of the fire. In an hour nearly the entire population were upon the scene.

The town being without fire protection. They were powerless to do any thing. A bucket brigade was however organized, it was of no avail. The citizens could do nothing being driven back by the intense heat. By eight in the morning the fire had burned itself out. The loss is variously estimated, some placing it very high, but there is a little doubt that it will be between \$10,000 or \$12,000.

All the buildings burned were frame, causing intense heat. Nearly all the stock in the stores was consumed. What caused the fire is at present a mystery.

Burdock Pills give satisfaction whenever tried. They cure Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

Fire at the City Hall.

On Tuesday morning last fire was discovered issuing from the City Hall at about 6 o'clock in the morning. Had it not been for the fire, it would have been the most disastrous and it would have been the loss of its present handsome City Hall.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by a cigar being dropped into a box

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Farmers' Institute held in the City Hall last Saturday. The subject of "How to combat combines" was discussed. A large and representative number of the members of the institute were present. H. Nichol in the chair. Minutes of last meeting having been read and adopted. A discussion in answer to a question of R. C. Doran asked at last meeting, took place, but Mr. Percival moved, seconded by Mr. Vantassel, "that the business of the day be proceeded with" which was carried unanimously. Mr. Nichol and he kindly read a paper on the subject of "How to combat combines."

Mr. R. C. Doran read his paper which will appear next week.

Mr. Smith—I would like to ask Mr. Braithwaite, if he had said the tariff was a revenue tariff.

Mr. Braithwaite. He had not said that it was a revenue tariff. But if the gentlemen wish to get my private views, I can assure him I am not ashamed of them.

Mr. Smith—Had no idea of asking for the gentlemen's private views, but he thought that if the farmers could support a revenue tariff he was sure it would be an assistance to all.

Mr. Middleton. My sentiments have been expressed before, if we do not get a change we will all be taxpayers.

Mr. J. E. Smith—Said he quite agreed with Mr. Braithwaite's paper he thought the farmers were on the right track which should be followed up by all.

Mr. Vantassel. A great deal has been said against combines. I do not see that they do us much harm. He said that there were a large number of manufacturers who had combined and that their combination was a benefit to the farmers as these manufacturers were able to reduce the expenses.

Mr. Postlethwaite—Said he had a few words to say in answer to Mr. Vantassel. He had been a fairly successful farmer and had been his own with all other farmers. He had intended to remain a farmer but things had gone in the last year or so that he thought he could do something better for himself than remain a farmer. He found it was time for him to fight combines and the national policy and the way to do this was for the farmers to combine themselves and get to the top of the tree. To get at the root of the evil was to do away with the national policy.

Mr. Percival—Said that combines were a part of the civilization of the day and that they would increase in number and size. He spoke on the tariff and illustrated his speech by quotations on the duty on several articles.

Mr. Postlethwaite—Said he fortunately or unfortunately came from a free trade country where the farmers had an almost free trade and it was only the man with an income about £100 a year who paid anything to the revenue. He said there was little use in sending Dr. or lawyers to parliament, let us send a representative farmer.

Mr. M. Roddick—He thought that the farmers should combine more. The Farmers of Industry were doing a grand work and he thought the 30,000 Farmers would be listened to. The farmers should not send Drs. and lawyers to represent them.

Mr. Darrack and Mr. Walker both made speeches on the subject under discussion and both said the cause of combines to the national policy. Mr. Darrack On one subject coal oil, I may be able to give you some light on the subject. I was the agent for the Standard Oil Co. of Canada and I can tell you that the statements made on the floor of this hall are erroneous. I myself think that the farmers should do what the manufacturers in the east do, cut his vote in his own interest. Mr. Darrack was strongly in favour of a revenue tariff.

Mr. McKellar said—That he was quite of the opinion that the tariff was the cause of much of the evil. He was in accord with Mr. Postlethwaite that the farmers ought no longer to have Drs. and lawyers representing them.

Mr. Braithwaite made a few interesting remarks on the subject under discussion, he thought that the state should step in and prevent the combines from overstepping a certain mark. The tariff is laid upon the necessities not the luxuries. There are over 100,000 Patrons of Industry and in many things the farmers and the Patrons might join together and work wonders (applause).

Mr. Smith—Mr. Percival that a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Braithwaite and Mr. Doran for their papers Mr. Braithwaite had put himself to considerable trouble to come here and his paper and remarks were of such an exceptionally good character.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Postlethwaite Mr. Doran—That after this discussion the farmers of this meeting feel that the time had arrived for the farmers of Canada to act together in their interest as farmers until redress is obtained in reference to the tariff as it affects them and their interests as to the best way to combat combines and trust.

HOW BEST TO COMBAT COMBINES.

This is a query farmers infer that combines exist, and that their influence is being felt. The more I think about this subject, the more am I convinced that the task before me is a hard one, and considering the time and place and the divided public opinion, it seems impossible to answer the query without being charged with political prejudice and party bias. However Mr. Chairman and gentlemen let me assure you that whatever I may say I have no intention of interfering with any one.

I believe in all sincerity that our National life and especially that phase of it that applies to and affects this western Canada, calls for our earnest thought and an unbiased but decisive action, if we are going to reach and occupy our destined position, as a prosperous happy people. Again Mr. Chairman and gentlemen let me assure you that I have no intention of trespassing upon your time and constitution by a political discussion, neither would I attempt to foist my opinions upon such an intelligent assembly. I do not want to, and you do not want me to take a partisan view of the matter, the subject calls for a broader view and a far deeper thought. I cannot go into details, much will have to be taken for granted. I crave your indulgence. Assuming then that combines exist, and that they exercise an influence on the necessities of our people; the query is, can we legitimately counteract their influence. Before I answer, let me say that I verily believe that, if our people gave this their earnest thought, and then acted up to their convictions irrespective of all other interests, united as one man, such radical measures would be demanded that the very foundations of our National existence would be threatened; and further I want to say that we as farmers have ourselves to blame, for being where we are to-day. Instead of being a unit for our own interests, we have hurried for the "old flag" and the "old policy", on the one hand and hurried for reciprocity and annexation, on the other; and while we have been acting, like the lunatics we are, interested parties have stepped in and got just what they wanted.

Self preservation is the first law of nature. Therefore the people who are in these combines are to a certain justified in their action. The law gave them certain exclusive privileges; they availed themselves of them, and I say that human nature is such that, if the tables were turned and the farmers were granted these privileges; how many of us, think you, would refuse to take advantage of them? No many. Now I claim Mr. Chairman and gentlemen that this should be the first duty of the State, to protect individual liberty, and to enact such laws that no one citizen could take an undue advantage of his fellows. But instead, though we should blush to admit it; our enactments are like chaffs at an auction block, they appear to go to the highest bidder, and if we carefully analyze our Canadian statutes to-day, we must admit that whatever might have been the intention of the framers of the laws, they are construed to an alarming extent, in the interests of the classes and certain citizens backed by legal enactments, are oppressing their fellows. Thus, the State, whether intentionally or otherwise are making some of the expense of others, and instead of aiming at the continental idea of government by the people, and for the people, we are drifting into the old world's curse of classes and masses affluence and pauperism; and I claim we have ourselves to blame for it. We have neglected our duty, and though we claim to be an intelligent, and it is a just claim in the mind, still we are living beneath our privileges, and we have in the past so neglected our state duties, that we have caused the name of Canada to be a byword, for bondsmen and corruption. It is time to call a halt. Our forefathers may have made a mistake, and we instead of remedying the evils are passing them on to our posterity, magnified tenfold. Our national debt is \$6 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, and is yearly increasing. Our Government is becoming more costly and we have spent \$500,000,000 more during the last ten years than our surplus produce has so far. But let us get back to the query.

Do combines exist? They do. How do they exist? By the grace of the farmers that be. Have the men in these combines broken the law? No. Do they exist contrary to law? No. Granted the same license would the farmers do the same? I am afraid they would to some extent. Have the combines special legislation to do the things we complain of? Yes. Who granted these privileges? The government. How? Either by enacting special laws, or constraining existing laws to cover the case. But how do they continue to exist? Because they have a self-containing, continuing, propagating principle.

Our government is so expensive that high tariff for revenue seems a necessity, our government seems so amenable to the influence of \$ and cts., so handicapped by pledges given for a consideration in an emergency that the honour of our N. P. either as a unit or a whole is at stake, and they must redeem their pledges to those interested ones, or go to the wall under their commanding influence. So much is this the case that avowed principle are refusing offered honours because of it. Therefore Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, no matter which way we look at these things, we are forced to the conclusion that the only way to successfully combat combines, is at the ballot box. And I claim that not only in our own interest, but in the interest of the State and future generations. It is high time we drop this partisan spirit, that precludes our national life. I am not speaking for or against any party, it is simply a question of in and out, for I am afraid that either party under the same influence, and subject to the same farmers elected in the same way and amenable only to the same restraints, would be liable to produce the same or similar results. I believe the only way to successfully combat combines is to educate ourselves up to our duties and responsibilities, and exercise the franchise intelligently for measures, not men, or parties.

Let me mention one or two of these combines that we feel. Coal oil 7 or 8c.

Fence wire costs 3 to 3 1/2c per lb., to us 6 to 7c. Binder twine costs at the factory 6 to 7c to us 12 to 16c. Binders cost \$70 to \$75, to us \$140 to \$200, all other implements in proportion, to say nothing of the scores of others that exist under the law and that unduly enhance the price of our necessities. I would just like to mention one other that is the lumber combine. If I came from the Portage and bought a car load of lumber here in Brandon, and got a reduction of \$2.00 per m., the Portage dealers would have it made up to them, and the Brandon dealers would have to foot the bill. But enough said, all these things are unjust to us as consumers, and yet all those who are engaged in these combines are our fellow citizens, and law abiding ones too. They have obtained these privileges under the law and are entitled to every dollar they may exact; many of them even dare the framers to interfere, and talk about vested rights; and many of them can justify their action on the ground that so long as the government of the day grant exclusive rights to any, then all are entitled, who may desire them, or, all must forego them. Now we cannot say we will compel this one or that one, because most of our necessities are subject to combines, and any attempt to force their hand would only result in "biting our nose to spite our face", and we dare not attempt their destruction at one stroke, because by the same powers (known only to themselves) they have such a hold of our national vitals, that a radical measure like that would threaten our national existence. To me, our only hope is the educating of ourselves up to that standard of independence, that when the opportunity presents itself, we will send men to govern us, and make our laws, pledged to do justice to all, irrespective of any. Well Mr. Chairman and gentlemen I have not said anything yet that would be immediately effective in killing combines; and I cannot, because under the existing state of things, if we succeed in killing one tomorrow they would immediately spring up and fatten on the dead carcass. Besides I have taken the broader view of the matter, these men who are in these combines are our fellow citizens, many of them worthy ones at that, and if they have privileges to-day that we have not, and that curtail our liberties and limit our possibilities, we only exhibit our weakness when we complain, because we have been blindly allowing them to use us for their own aggrandizement, by neglecting to avail ourselves of a British birthright—a free ballot box.

Now in conclusion Mr. Chairman and gentlemen you will pardon me for mentioning a few things that have led up to this evil. I. High tariff, which destroyed competition, and a very costly mode of government. I am not charging our government unjustly, the opening up of our country and the proper expansion of our national life necessitated a large expenditure of money, and I am prepared to give them credit for all they have done. But it is not what this or that costs, in actual \$ and cts., so much as the fact that undue advantage has been given, and taken, of the circumstances of the hour, and a system and procedure established under which some have made themselves enormously rich at the expense of others, without giving an equivalent to either state, party or people, and with our state debts and the government necessities of the hour. It costs us as much for government as it costs us to live, and anything we may be able to do with this or that combine is chopping off the branches. We must get at the roots, educate ourselves on all these economic questions; be united as men in our interests; give to all their full dues, and always be prepared to stand up for our birthright as true Britons and respectfully contend for our rights. Combines do exist. They oppress. Their influence must be checked, it is our duty to do it, and to my mind the best and most successful way is by an intelligent ballot. I am Mr. Chairman and gentlemen ever for the right.

HOMES AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

There is no reason why anyone should be deterred from visiting the World's Fair by reason of possible inconvenience and uncertainty attending the securing of satisfactory hotel accommodations. The Northern Pacific Railroad will in due time publish low excursion rates to Chicago and return for this occasion, while its double daily passenger train service, including through sleeping cars of both classes (Standard and Tourist) to Chicago, will as usual be at the head of the list in every particular. To help you in fixing in advance upon your place of residence while attending the World's Fair, we have placed in the hands of our agent at your station a book compiled by perfectly trustworthy parties, called "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This little book, which you can purchase for fifty cents, contains a list of about 9,000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, viz: May 1st to October 31st; gives their names and addresses, and number of rooms each will have to spare. The book also gives a list of the hotels and their locations; has twelve full-page large-scale maps, and each representing a section of the city, so that with this information before him the intending visitor himself can, at leisure, select the quarters of the city in which he would prefer to stop, corresponding in advance with one or more families in that locality with regard to rates and the accommodations desired.

CHAS. S. FR. N. P. R. R.

GREAT SALE RAGES

WITH UNABATED VIGOR.

Giving UP Business,

Confusion Beyond Control.

\$30,000 Stock

Thrown on the market at wholesale prices has caused a hurricane. Stores crowded to the utmost with considerable discomfort to our customers as well as ourselves; but we have a staff of hands now on the way and if the public will kindly overlook this drawback for a few days we hope to be able to attend to our many customers more satisfactory.

The Demand for Good Goods at Wholesale Prices

has greatly surprised us and our trade is double to what we anticipated. We thank many customers who during our rush kindly asked us when to come so as they could purchase what they required, to those we stated that when possible to come as early in the morning as convenient.

Our Dress Goods are going by the Roll.

See what we are giving in Table Oil Cloths. Our prices in Carpets are eye openers and surprise the closest of buyers. See our Colored Felts, our Irish lawns, Napkins, Bed Comforters and Spreads. It will do you good to see the prices we are selling them at.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF CLOTHING,

New Hats, Ties, Shirts and Collars at Straight Wholesale figures to clear.

We Have But Three Months

to reduce the stock in, and go it must to make a satisfactory sale by tender or auction on the 1st of June. We have received invoices from Glasgow, Scotland and London, England, of large quantities of Goods to arrive in a few days. Do not forget our sale is for cash. Bring your purses and share in the bargains.

L. R. Strome,

BRANDON.

PROVINCIAL and TERRITORIAL.

Hartney has a paper, "The Hartney Star," which is well printed in a plain type, and should be a success in the rising town in which it is established. The publishers are Messrs. Hartney and Woodhill.

A large lumber syndicate has been formed in Kootenai, at Portage and Nelson, B.C., that the price of lumber will be reduced. By forming the syndicate, the companies who form it, it will save \$100,000 per annum. It is expected that the price of lumber will be reduced, then the syndicate will be broken to everyone.

Conservative dinner. The Conservative dinner, in the local hall, at the Leland House, Vancouver, B.C., on the 10th inst., was a success. Mr. W. A. Macdonald, president of the O.A. Association, on the 10th inst., was a success. Mr. W. A. Macdonald, president of the O.A. Association, on the 10th inst., was a success.

Scottish American scene. Mrs. Strachan's last room in Glasgow. The 11th inst. is receiving a visit from a Canadian gentleman, with whom her son, who has lately emigrated to Canada, is on friendly terms. Mrs. Strachan, "I hope he'll take care of me and be a good son-in-law."

Feb. 17. The government of the Province of Ontario, in the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., was a success. Mr. W. A. Macdonald, president of the O.A. Association, on the 17th inst., was a success.

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CHEESE AND BUTTER.

Mr. A. J. Thompson gave the following figures as to the relative values of cheese and butter making at a meeting at Douglas, on Saturday week: A fair average cow should produce 3,000 lbs. of milk in 6 months, at 10¢ per lb. for a pound of cheese should make 260 lbs., at 9¢ per lb., for manufacture, or 23¢, not realises \$17.16. Then the whey at 2250 lbs. and 7¢ per 100 lbs. would make \$168, or a total of \$18.84, and for 200 cows \$3,768. This rate of making would only average 19 lbs. per day, which is moderate enough now for butter making. Taking the same making, and 23 lbs. of milk for a pound of butter, we have 130 pounds, at 25¢ less 6¢ for manufacture and sale, or at 19¢ not would make the patrons \$24.70. Taking again 20¢ as the price of butter with 5¢ for manufacture and sale, as before or the net, it would bring \$18.20 per cow. Supposing 2,400 as the weight of skimmed milk at 10¢ per 100 lbs. would be \$24.00 to 260 to the butter or \$20.00 per cow, and for 200 cows would be 4,120.00, an advantage of \$592 in favor of butter making.

WHAT THE CANADIAN CLIMATE CAN DO.

Scottish American scene. Mrs. Strachan's last room in Glasgow. The 11th inst. is receiving a visit from a Canadian gentleman, with whom her son, who has lately emigrated to Canada, is on friendly terms. Mrs. Strachan, "I hope he'll take care of me and be a good son-in-law."

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ada was not free from pleuro-pneumonia, is tenable while the 90 days quarantine in the North-west removes the legal objection to the free entry of cattle exported from the Dominion. There is urgency in the case, both for Canadian shippers and British importers, and they should in common justice be allowed to complete the season's plans early and not be kept in suspense. In view of the attitude adopted by the Colonial Secretary it is to be hoped that the decision will be favorable.

HALL AND FITZSIMMONS.

The fight which took place last night in New Orleans between these two known pugilists resulted in favour of Fitzsimmons, in the fourth round. A brief resume of the fight by rounds we give below.

Round 1. Both men entered the ring at the same moment and sparred for some time Hall seemingly having the best of it.

Round 2. Several heavy blows were exchanged by both men. Hall still giving the Australian, he wanted. Towards the end both men ceased for a moment.

Round 3. In this round Fitzsimmons hugged Hall closely to avoid punishment.

Round 4. In this round both men were cautious and watched each other warily. Fitzsimmons managed to land a terrific blow under Hall's chin which completely knocked him out.

A large amount of money changed hands as it was generally conceded that both men were very evenly matched. It is stated that in our own city considerable betting was done, and that one or two of the sporting fraternity are out in consequence of Hall's defeat.

A PLEASANT REUNION.

The Ladies Aid of the Baptist church gave a most enjoyable and excellent entertainment in the Rogers hall, on Thursday evening of last week. Mr. J. R. Foster took the chair and made an excellent address. A resolution by Mr. Wyatt, in Dutch dialect, was well done. Mrs. Murray and Miss Foster's duet, was greatly appreciated. Mr. Gully's recitation of "The modern man," showed considerable ability. Mrs. Gully and Master Wylie gave a vocal duet. "What are the wild, weird sayings." It is needless to say that the song was well sung and Master Wylie's duet showed marked ability. If his voice is equal to his will be heard of in the future. Mr. Wyatt gave another recitation and Mr. J. R. Foster two comic vocal solos, one being an encore.

Excellent refreshments were provided by the ladies who desire to tender their thanks to those who assisted in the programme. The amount of \$25.00 was realized.

TONICISTS.

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Fig, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in the bottles by all leading druggists. Feb.

Have You Tried The "CABLE EXTRA" CIGAR?

OSTAGE STAMPS. OLD STAMPS, Postage, Collections, and Ancient coins are bought, and changed at the highest prices, correspondence solicited with the stampers and collectors. C. WEISK. Dealer in stamps and antiquities. BRIDGES, 101 FINEST, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Spring Station Show.

The Brandon Agricultural Society intend holding in the early part of April, 1893, a station show similar to those conducted in the past, open for competition to stations owned and intended for service in Manitoba. Large posters setting forth classes and premiums will be issued at an early date. In connection with their show the society intend holding an auction sale of horses and cattle for the convenience of farmers and others who may have such to dispose of, both these it is expected will take place on the City Hall Square, in the City of Brandon. Full particulars on application to the Secretary.

S. A. BEDFORD, T. HARKNESS, PRES. SECY.

Complete Manhood

AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT. A Medical Work that Tells the Causes, Describes the Effects, Points the Remedy.

Scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful medical book ever published; 20 pages, every page bearing half-tone illustration in tint. Subjects treated: Nervous Debility, Sterility, Impotency, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plan Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK. It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

REMOVED

to the cor. of Rosser Avenue AND 8TH. ST.

FINE GROCERIES

a Specialty.

Spring Shipment of

Dry Goods,

Ready Made Clothing

Mens' Furnishings,

Hats and Caps,

ARRIVING DAILY.

To make room we have decided to go out of

Boots & Shoes

Having bought largely of

Stylish Footwear for Spring

and Summer, this gives you a

Grand Opportunity to purchase your

Footwear

— AT —

Wholesale - Prices.

BLUESTONE.

Farmers all know that there is good and bad Bluestone. The Farmers Institute recommend that only the best should be used. We have it, and to encourage farmers to use it we will sell 20 lbs. for \$1.

S. H. BOWER,

Agent.

BRANDON.

"HELLO!"

The way to save money is by going to the Brandon Dye Works

and getting First Class Work done in Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing

for just ONE-HALF the amount you have been paying to H. For instance:

	CLEANING.	DYEING.
General suits.	\$1.50	\$2.00
Overcoats.	1.00	1.50
Undercoats.	.75	1.00
Boy's suits.	1.00	1.50
Ladies' dresses.	.75	1.00
" Coats.	1.00	1.50

All other articles dyed at a proportionate price. Goods by express promptly attended to. Shop Corner of Rosser and 8th St.

A. DEAGLE, Proprietor. P.O. Address, Box 471. Mar. 2, 3m



W. L. DOUGLAS.

\$3 Boots the Best in the World.

FOR SALE BY ZINK BROS.

101 1/2 Street and Rosser Avenue, Brandon.

'El Padre' Reina Victoria.

STORM SASH

THAT

Knocks out the Record.

Who would have a cold house when you can buy Storm Sash from

The F. T. COPE Mfg. Co.

at the following prices:

16x30, 2 lights	\$1.50
12x24, 4 "	\$1.60
12x14, 8 "	\$1.80

all other sizes proportionally low.

F. T. COPE Manufacturing Co.

Factory, 8th St., near N.P. River, Brandon.

We Live in a Progressive Age.

WE

AIM TO IMPROVE!

AND

Not Deteriorate!

Our New Brand, the

CABLE EXTRA

will be found to be exceptionally fine, and we respectfully suggest that smokers give this brand a trial, when our statement will be fully verified as to quality.

S. DAVIS & SONS.

ROSE'S.

ROSE'S FURNITURE

CREAM.

Makes old Furniture just look like new.

Manufactured by

Rose & Co.

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Rosser Ave.

BRANDON.

Houses to Rent.

HILLSIDE TERRACE, Dr. Spencer's New Brick Terrace 18th Street.

Will be completed and ready for occupation about

OCTOBER 10TH.

These houses are warmly built, all walls brick, plastered and decorated, rooms to suit, modern, clean, dry, sheds and yards separated by board fences, sewer and water pipes laid for connection with water works system when completed.

This terrace is beautifully situated overlooking the valley of the Assiniboine and is convenient to town, being the same distance from the Post Office as the Parker Terrace or the Symington Street 10th Street.

For further information apply to

DR. SPENCER, 10th Street. - - Brandon.

CROTHIE'S

Confectionery Store

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Lunch Room

Is the place where you can always rely on getting first class

CONFECTIONERY, FRUIT,

AND OYSTERS.

His Lunch Room is the Largest in the City, where you can get

3000 BY THE DAY OR WEEK.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE

Opposite Christie's Bookstore.

BALL & KNOX

Successors to PARSON & LINTON.

Produce Merchants.

AND DEALERS IN

Grain,

Baled Hay

Grass Seeds,

Mill Feed,

Flour, Etc.

COR. ROSSER AVE. & 6TH ST

WILSON & SMYTH.

One of The Pleasures of Life

is delightful surroundings, and nothing surrounds you so much and so constantly as your home. Hardly anybody would hesitate in a choice between Greenland and a tropical garden, and yet some homes are so cheerless as the land of the iceberg, when they might just as easily be as pleasant as the region of perennial flowers and sunshine. Now the evenings are long, why don't you make your home bright, cheerful, attractive, picturesque and joyous with a tasteful and elegant outfit from our magnificent assortment of novelties in furniture? We can touch up every room in your house with a glow of morning light and although our adornment is not so cheap as light, you couldn't very well ask much lower prices than these.

An Elegant Six Piece Parlor Suite for \$35.00.

A Handsome well made Lounge \$3.50.

A Massive Oak Dining Room Suite, comprising Sideboard, Extension Table and Six Chairs, all to Match, for \$41.50.

Everything you want to furnish your home at close prices

Wilson & Smyth.

The Sort of Place Chicago is, Even Now.

A young commercial man who was in Chicago last January, after a man took me to a highly respectable hotel, I took my coat and hat and went to the hotel. I followed him and he took me to a room where there were six men, they were smoking and I said, "Two thick and I took the opportunity of starting for the door, which fortunately was not locked. I was followed by a policeman and he took me to the police station. I had several hundred dollars on me which, had they known would probably have cost me my life. Men going to Chicago had better wish their friends farewell, they will have little chance of returning.

T. SPENCE.

GOTHENBURG PLAN.

In the British House of Lords the Gothenburg plan was introduced by the Bishop of Chester. His bill proposed to give the retail trade of spirits and liquors under the control of the local licensing boards, the profits to be devoted to the education of rates. The general outlines of the plan are similar to those of the Gothenburg plan. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Kimberley and the Earl of Westminister spoke in favour of the bill, and it then passed its first reading.

The M. and N. W. Railway.

Mr. M. A. Allan, vice-president of the Manitoba and Northern Railway, was in Brandon on the 10th inst. He was accompanied by Messrs. K. G. McMillan and J. H. McMillan, of Toronto, who arrived in Brandon on the 10th inst. They will ask the government to grant \$20,000 per year for the extension of the line to the west. The company in return will carry the mails and government supplies, and offer to give the government a lien on the land grant. If these were granted this session, a railway which is not likely, the road would be built this year. Allen offered a bill to extend the time for the completion of the road. He discussed the road with Manitoba and N. W. T. to-day.

THE SCHEDULING OF CANADIAN CATTLE.

It appears from the latest telegraphic news that the Colonial Secretary is doing all he can to support Canada's case, now before the British board of agriculture, regarding the scheduling of Canadian cattle. The Colonial urges that the doubt heretofore entertained, that Can-

ada was not free from pleuro-pneumonia, is tenable while the 90 days quarantine in the North-west removes the legal objection to the free entry of cattle exported from the Dominion. There is urgency in the case, both for Canadian shippers and British importers, and they should in common justice be allowed to complete the season's plans early and not be kept in suspense. In view of the attitude adopted by the Colonial Secretary it is to be hoped that the decision will be favorable.

DUROC-JERSEY PIGS. PURELY AMERICAN BREED WITH DISTINCTIVE QUALITIES.

Their Physical Characteristics and How They May be Known and Judged—An Able and Well-Posted Writer Gives a Full Description of the Breed.

The Duroc-Jersey like several other excellent breeds of swine is a native American breed, and like the others, it is the result of careful and skilful breeding. They are sometimes called "American Tamworths," but this is hardly a correct name, for American breeders have imported Tamworths, have found them unsatisfactory in color and some other points. The color, in fact, is no indication of the origin of a breed. The swine which found their way to the forests of Saxony, England, and elsewhere there for many centuries were not mainly, if not wholly, of the same stock as are most of the native American breeds and other parts of continental Europe.

They have been reared and fattened in the forests of New Jersey for at least twenty years. The principal point of difference in size and enormous weights sometimes attained, whole litters of pigs have averaged 500 or 600 pounds at eighteen months. Mr. Joseph B. Smith, an accomplished agricultural writer

has written the first to apply the term "Duroc-Jersey" to a breed of swine, but after heavy-headed animals. Meantime, however, a much finer type of red hog has been quite prevalent in Eastern New York and the adjoining parts of Vermont. A prominent farmer of Saratoga county, Mr. J. W. Trunk, has bred some fine red pigs. The owner of the celebrated thoroughbred horse Duroc, and called them Durocs, a compliment to the horse.

For years the Jersey Reds and the Durocs were bred without much care, and the names were applied somewhat indistinctly. But about ten years ago, the leaders of red swine saw the advisability of distinguishing them. A meeting was held at Elkhorn, Wis., June 1, 1883, at which time were taken leading to a full organization of the Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association. The temporary secretary was S. H. Morrison, who has since greatly distinguished himself in promoting agricultural training. The first permanent secretary was Chas. H. Holmes. At the head of the executive committee was Col. F. D. Bennett. The first volume of the "American Duroc-Jersey Record" was published in 1885, under the editorial management of Mr. Holmes. The materials for a second volume were collected but remained for a long time unpublished. At length it became known that the Association was under financial embarrassment. This was removed. At the annual meeting in Chicago, November, 1888, a complete reorganization was effected, and in the ensuing December the Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association was fully incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$10,000. Thomas Bennett of Rossville, Illinois, was elected president and S. E. Morton of Camden, Ohio, secretary and treasurer. Volumes two and three of the record, which contain the entire number of animals recorded being 2,239 hogs and 6,000 sows. The breed may be regarded as permanently established, under the auspices of an association composed of wide-awake and experienced breeders.

The Duroc-Jersey breed may be described in a general way as systematic, hardy, pliable, easily reared, and good "rustlers." The standard qualifications adopted by the association embrace the following: Head small in proportion to size of body; wide between the eyes; face nicely distended and tapering well down to nose; surface smooth and even; eyes lively, bright and prominent; ears moderately thin, pointing forward, downward, and slightly outward, varying slightly curve. Neck short, thick and very deep; slightly arching fullness back of throat; shoulders and on line with front of chest. Chest large, extending above and below shoulders. Back medium in breadth, straight and slightly arching, carrying even weight from shoulders to ham. Sides very deep; medium length, and carrying out full down to line of belly. Hams broad, full and well down to back; legs medium in size and length, straight, nicely tapering, with apart and well set under body; pasterns strong and short; feet, firm and tough. Tail medium large, broad, tapering and rather bushy at point. Coat moderately thick and fine, straight and smooth, covering the body well; color, cherry red without admixture of white. At two years old and over, should weigh 600 pounds; sows same age and condition 500 pounds; hogs and sows from one to twelve months old, 150 to 350 pounds. The constitution should be vigorous and animal should be of the disposition quiet and gentle, and should be easily handled or driven. With their vigorous constitutions the Duroc-Jersey are remarkably exempt from disease. They are good grazers and when turned into succulent clover, will make good, healthy growth especially if the green feed is supplemented by milk and better milk with middlings. The pinkish feed, is well marbled, and the ham juicy and sweet. [The accompanying illustration shows a group of prize Duroc-Jersey pigs, exhibited at the New York State Fair.]—American Agriculturist.

Women Have the Advantage. Few blue-eyed people are said to be blind, and we are told that women have better eyesight than men; and on the other hand, three women have false teeth to every two men that have them. There is, it is owing to their greater regard for personal appearance, that the fair sex is more minutely deficient than their admirers.

Electric Light in Libraries. Experiments with different kinds of gas for libraries show that 550 hours of electric light of 144 candle power is equal to yellowing effect upon the pages of books while 240 hours of a fifty candle gas light produced a noticeable change of tone.

THE CAPTAIN'S NERVE.

UNTRIED BY A MUTINOUS CREW OF NINETEEN.

A "Ghost Story" About Concealed Dynamite Covered the Rebellious Crew Into Submission—It Was a Story That Would Cow the stoutest.

"The nerviest man I ever saw was a British captain," observed Frank Millish. "He was an old schoolmate of mine, and invited me to make a voyage with him from Liverpool to Rio Janeiro. As I was in poor health and needed a vacation, I eagerly closed with the offer. He had a crew of nineteen men, all Portuguese except the first mate. He was worse than a Portuguese—he was a coward. The ship was a swift sailer, and we carried a valuable cargo of British merchandise. When about 500 miles from our destination at the time, the crew revealed to the captain a plot that had been formed among the crew to murder him, together with the first mate and myself, make the port of New Orleans, and there dispose of ship and cargo. The civil war was raging at the time, the Confederacy was in sore need of supplies, ships and able seamen, and at such times officials are not inclined to be captious. It meant \$3,000 a piece for the men.

"It was now 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the devilish plot was to be put into execution that night. The captain called the first mate into his room and stated the situation. The latter wilted like a startled bird in a thunder storm. He was frightened out of his wits and cried like a hysterical school girl. The captain looked at him in disgust, and told him to go to his room and lock himself in, advise which he followed with alacrity. Then he called the crew on deck, sat down on a coil of rope, lit a cigar, and said: 'Well, boys, I understand that you are going to make me walk the plank to-night and take charge of the Sea Gull yourselves.' The men looked at each other, but made no reply.

"Now," he continued, as coolly as though ordering his dinner, 'I want to say right here that I've been expecting this. I haven't a bit of confidence in Portuguese. Good wages and kind treatment have no effect on them. They are born outlaws. There is not a man of you that would not desert a ship under my command. I have fixed for you. In the hold of this ship is 100 pounds of giant powder, connected with the mate's room by an electric wire. The moment you raise a hand to do violence on this ship he will touch the button, and there won't be a splinter of the Sea Gull left as large as a match. Now, you d—d cowards, you miserable traitors, you sneaking outlaws, here I am; lay a hand on me if you dare! Refuse to obey my orders if you see fit. Swing your black flag whenever you please. I'm ready to hit the clouds whenever you are.

"It was the most completely cowed gang of villains I ever saw. He walked through the crowd, threw himself into a hammock, and was soon sleeping as peacefully as an infant. The mate kept his room, sick unto death with craven fear, while the men plotted past it, believing him to be a fiend incarnate, eager for an excuse to blow the ship to pieces.

Insects are Practically Voiceless. If by voice we understand sounds produced by air expelled from the lungs, which, passing through the larynx, is modified by the tongue and the vocal cords, insects are unquestionably voiceless. At the same time, insects usually regarded as dumb may really produce sounds which are beyond our range of hearing. The sounds which insects make are produced in various ways—by the wings, or spiracles (breathing holes), and by rubbing one part of the body against another. The song of the cicadas has been celebrated from time immemorial; the chirping of the cricket and the hum of the bee are also familiar to us. The musical organs of the former are internally placed, the sound issuing out of two holes at the base of the abdomen, while the chirping of crickets is made by rubbing the wing covers together. Flies and crickets, like the cockchafer, drone fly and certain bees, produce sounds through the spiracles. The voice thus produced appears to some extent to be under the control of the will, and thus offers another point of similarity to a true voice. For instance, the hum of bees is continuous and contentedly on A, but if it is angry or excited it produces a different note.

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Two Year Beef Cattle. The idea is beginning to strongly take hold of the minds of beef growers that the limits of profit is reached by the end of two years. Beyond that the cost of the maintenance, ration is so large that it offsets the gain if it does not cause an adverse balance. As the Indiana Farmer says: If kept long after this point is reached the profit that has accrued from feeding through the earlier stages may be easily lost. Farmers are not usually much given to sentiment in this matter and do not retain animals in the period of profitable use is passed from any special affection, but simply because they do not recognize the fact that they are on the down grade. Go into the barns and fields of men who are thoroughly successful stock raisers, and you will find mainly young animals; very rarely any that are much past their prime. On the other hand, look over the stock of men who think that live stock does not pay, and you will often see the reason plainly written in the too great age to which animals are kept.

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The third picture is of a handsome house dress in cloth and plaid silk. The skirt is opened at the left side to admit a panel of the silk. Three large buttons are placed where the skirt is joined just above the panel. There is a Zouave jacket bordered with passementerie. Feathers and not stiffening is what you should put in your sleeves to make them stand out stiff and crisp. Feathers are light and hold their place, and resume their shape if they are crushed. If you stiffen with crinoline your gown is only new and fresh looking the first few times you wear it. The newness of a gown lies almost altogether in the sleeves. We have sold against the great sleeves, but don't lots of the fashion, and remember that from the train that is too worn and old for any use, you can get at least a pair of enormous sleeves and perhaps a berthruddle to go over the shoulders and to a point in front. More scraps of brocade, left over and bits will do for a top put on the sleeves, or even a ruffle to hang over the top of the under puff of plain goods, and so add to the richness of the whole; surely a more artistic use of goods and bits than when we need to cut up stuff

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to make little bands for collar and cuffs, and perhaps a belt. Now that the elegance of a gown depends nearly on the sleeves, you can with very little work secure an effect of elegance. You can bead or paint enough for sleeves, or stripe the top puff with ribbon, or bind the top of the two puffs or the one big one with strips of fine stuff, ribbon like, only loosely. It is worth while to get enough gold lace or net of good quality so it will not tarnish, to make two big covers for the puffs. With these slipped over the sleeves of your white brocade, short waisted bodice, and a gold girdle, you make another dress out of your white silk gown. Or, thus you may make the white brocade bodice do for the dresses; the one with a heavy brocade skirt, perhaps beaded with gold, with which of course you would wear the bodice fixed with the gold sleeves. The other just a very fine soft skirt of either India silk or crepe, and this without the gold over the sleeves. You see the two gowns would be of so different a character that no one would suspect your economy. Besides, remember how short a time comparatively fashions last, and how little after all you are able to show for the amount of money spent. Common wisdom dictates following the fashion with as little outlay as possible. Thus it is wise now to take up the materials of our out of fashion dresses. The last illustration shows another house dress of light gray bengaline, with corselet belt of satin ribbon, knotted behind and falling in long ends. There are deep cuffs and a sort of yoke of point d'Irlande, guillemé. The skirt has no train but is slightly flared at the back than at the front. The lace which falls over the front and back is draped to cover nearly all the shoulder seams. The corselet is made on whalebone; those bones occupy the place of the waist seams. For this purpose one is placed in the middle of the front, one between the darts, and one on the under arm seam; the remainder of the sash being knotted at the back does not require to be boned. The material for the sleeve is cut very full and gathered on to the lining so that it stands out at the top

Another indoor gown in two little horns. First, find the middle of the material, and the middle of the tight-fitting lining and make a notch on each. Then proceed together the material in the usual way, beginning about two inches from the bend of the arm, and stopping about two inches from the notch in the material. Fasten the gathers on the lining, stopping an inch from the lining notch, then recommence to gather two inches from the other side of the material notch, thus leaving four inches plain in the centre of the material. Fix these gathers to the lining also, leaving an inch on this side of the lining notch plain. Then take the material which is loose at the top, and drawing it well from the sleeve, form the two little horns on the plain part of the lining, making them stand out well from the contour of the sleeve. This way of draping the sleeve is quite new and gives an air of originality to the dress. The military collar to which the lace is attached fastens on the shoulder.

Advertisement for this paper.



(NEW YORK SPECIAL.)

MODICES properly have no wrong side. Thick is the bone and all that are put between the material and the lining, which is of silk or satin, of a contrasting color. The outside, so the dress is as pretty as can be when it hangs over a chair while my lady changes or as it is laid out ready for her to get into.

Sleeve protectors, those dreadful things, are based into the corset cover armholes. They change as often as my lady changes her corset cover and are washed as often as the covers are, of course. The old untidy custom of having protectors fastened into a dress-sleeve, starting there as long as the dress is worn, is all done away with. If you do not wear corset covers, and do not want to, then you have your protectors slipped into a fine line bag, made just to fit, which has little ribbons at each end. There are ribbons in the armholes of your dress, and the protector is tied in and is not put away in the dress when the dress is taken off, but are untied and taken out. The best protector is a heavy ordinary rubber.

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BALL DRESS AND SHAWL BLOUSE.

waist band and sash are made of satin. Turning to the right hand figure, there is a shawl blouse made of white silk crepe, with the corselet, draped fly and certain bees, produce sounds through the spiracles. The voice thus produced appears to some extent to be under the control of the will, and thus offers another point of similarity to a true voice. For instance, the hum of bees is continuous and contentedly on A, but if it is angry or excited it produces a different note.

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The first illustration shows the back view of a pretty ball dress, and a costume with a shawl blouse. The first is of filmy material, tulle or gauze, with an underdress of silk or satin both for the skirt and bodice. The skirt of this frock is gathered in at the waist and is trimmed with a tulle ruche about the neck and bottom of the skirt, over which passes a garland of roses of a delicate shade with buds and leaves complete, and which on one side pass half way up the skirt, and at the back has a very wide sash which fastens under a large bow. Bands of roses form the braces, and



BALL DRESS AND SHAWL BLOUSE.

waist band and sash are made of satin. Turning to the right hand figure, there is a shawl blouse made of white silk crepe, with the corselet, draped fly and certain bees, produce sounds through the spiracles. The voice thus produced appears to some extent to be under the control of the will, and thus offers another point of similarity to a true voice. For instance, the hum of bees is continuous and contentedly on A, but if it is angry or excited it produces a different note.

Recent Inventions. Reviving an old project, a French company proposes that lightships connected by telegraph be stationed at intervals of 200 miles across the Atlantic. A new invention is a saw-horse with a toothed log for holding the piece of timber in place, the device being pivoted at the cross legs and operating under a spring tension. A recent invention is a bicycle tire consisting of an endless cord rubber tube filled with hollow rubber balls of the same diameter as the inside diameter of the tube. The perpendicularity of a monument is visibly affected by the rays of the sun. On every sunny day a tall monument has a regular swing leading away from the sun. This phenomenon is due to the greater expansion of the side on which the rays of the sun fall. A new electric appliance for surgeons is intended to serve as an extension to the fingers, nerves, and all. It is a hard rubber tube, including a number of small wires, and it is to be attached to the finger tip in internal operations, its design being to transmit substantially the sensations that would be experienced if the finger were in contact with the same surfaces.

Two Year Beef Cattle. The idea is beginning to strongly take hold of the minds of beef growers that the limits of profit is reached by the end of two years. Beyond that the cost of the maintenance, ration is so large that it offsets the gain if it does not cause an adverse balance. As the Indiana Farmer says: If kept long after this point is reached the profit that has accrued from feeding through the earlier stages may be easily lost. Farmers are not usually much given to sentiment in this matter and do not retain animals in the period of profitable use is passed from any special affection, but simply because they do not recognize the fact that they are on the down grade. Go into the barns and fields of men who are thoroughly successful stock raisers, and you will find mainly young animals; very rarely any that are much past their prime. On the other hand, look over the stock of men who think that live stock does not pay, and you will often see the reason plainly written in the too great age to which animals are kept.

Novel Educative Effect. almost priceless lace. Of course through the lace the silk back of the lining of the cloak shows. We are not all so rich as that, but if you have such an heirloom as a beautiful old lace shawl, there is a use for it, and the rest of the expense can be eluded by lining the velvet with silk. To tell the truth, if the silk is a perfect match no one will know. Still no one could fail to know that it was that showed through in the cloak I saw. It was the silk back of the velvet inside the cloak.

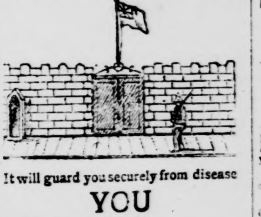
The third picture is of a handsome house dress in cloth and plaid silk. The skirt is opened at the left side to admit a panel of the silk. Three large buttons are placed where the skirt is joined just above the panel. There is a Zouave jacket bordered with passementerie. Feathers and not stiffening is what you should put in your sleeves to make them stand out stiff and crisp. Feathers are light and hold their place, and resume their shape if they are crushed. If you stiffen with crinoline your gown is only new and fresh looking the first few times you wear it. The newness of a gown lies almost altogether in the sleeves. We have sold against the great sleeves, but don't lots of the fashion, and remember that from the train that is too worn and old for any use, you can get at least a pair of enormous sleeves and perhaps a berthruddle to go over the shoulders and to a point in front. More scraps of brocade, left over and bits will do for a top put on the sleeves, or even a ruffle to hang over the top of the under puff of plain goods, and so add to the richness of the whole; surely a more artistic use of goods and bits than when we need to cut up stuff

The last illustration shows another house dress of light gray bengaline, with corselet belt of satin ribbon, knotted behind and falling in long ends. There are deep cuffs and a sort of yoke of point d'Irlande, guillemé. The skirt has no train but is slightly flared at the back than at the front. The lace which falls over the front and back is draped to cover nearly all the shoulder seams. The corselet is made on whalebone; those bones occupy the place of the waist seams. For this purpose one is placed in the middle of the front, one between the darts, and one on the under arm seam; the remainder of the sash being knotted at the back does not require to be boned. The material for the sleeve is cut very full and gathered on to the lining so that it stands out at the top

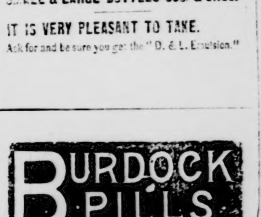
Another indoor gown in two little horns. First, find the middle of the material, and the middle of the tight-fitting lining and make a notch on each. Then proceed together the material in the usual way, beginning about two inches from the bend of the arm, and stopping about two inches from the notch in the material. Fasten the gathers on the lining, stopping an inch from the lining notch, then recommence to gather two inches from the other side of the material notch, thus leaving four inches plain in the centre of the material. Fix these gathers to the lining also, leaving an inch on this side of the lining notch plain. Then take the material which is loose at the top, and drawing it well from the sleeve, form the two little horns on the plain part of the lining, making them stand out well from the contour of the sleeve. This way of draping the sleeve is quite new and gives an air of originality to the dress. The military collar to which the lace is attached fastens on the shoulder.

Advertisement for this paper.

THE PEOPLE'S HOME-GUARD! THE EMULSION ON SENTRY DUTY

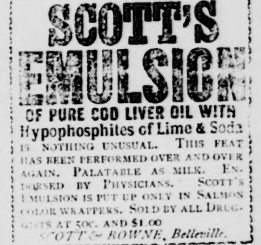


It will guard you securely from disease. YOU Have a Very Bad Cough, Are Suffering From Lung Troubles, Have Lost Flesh Through Illness, Are Threatened With Consumption. IT WILL Cure That Cough, Heal Your Lungs, Put Flesh On Your Bones, Prevent Consumption. SMALL & LARGE BOTTLES 50c & \$1.00. IT IS VERY PLEASANT TO TAKE. Ask for and be sure you get the "D. L. Emulsion."



BURDOCK PILLS A SURE CURE FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, RICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT OF SCURVY, CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

CAIN ONE POUND A DAY. A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO LOSE HIS REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCE.



SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda. IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. EN- DURED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUG- GISTS AT 50c AND \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Baltimore.

General Fire Insurance Agency.

NOTICE. I beg to notify the public that I have been appointed Agent for the Northwest Fire Insurance Company of Manitoba, authorized capital \$200,000. The City of London Fire Insurance Company of London, England, capital \$10,000,000. The Insurance Company of North America, cash assets \$5,000,000, and that I am prepared to renew existing insurances now in force with this Agency, as also to accept proposals for new insurances. All classes of insurable property written at current rates. Apply to J. R. MALTBY, Agent for Brandon, Winnipeg, Lapoint, Block, Rosser Ave.

WM. FERGUSON Direct IMPORTER

WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

The only House west of Winnipeg that has Customs and Excise Bonding Warehouse.

Bass's Ale, Guinness' Stout, Milwaukee Lager, and all domestic Ales, Lager and Stout always kept in stock.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the LIVER, STOMACH, KID- NEYS AND BOWELS. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Female, of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are PRICELESS.

THE OINTMENT Is an infallible remedy for Bad Sores, Bad Breasts, Old Wens & Bores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal. It cures BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, and ALL SKIN DISEASES. It has no rival, and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it ACTS LIKE A CHARM. Manufactured only by THOS. HOLLOWAY, 78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (Late 635 Oxford Street), LONDON. and is sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s., and in each Box or Pot, and may be examined by and are sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s., and in each Box or Pot, and may be examined by and are sold at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s., and in each Box or Pot, and may be examined by

W. S. THOMPSON, M.D., A.C.M., L.R.C.P., S. Ed. OFFICE, FLEMING BLOCK. RESIDENCE, RIDGEMAN TERRACE. BRANDON MANITOBA.

C. J. CARYL, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 404 Avenue, between 5th and 6th Street. DAILY & COLDWELL, BARRISTERS, &c., Solicitors for the Hudson Bay Company. OFFICES Daily & Coldwell Block, Rosser Ave.

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H. G. DICKSON, D.L.S. Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Municipal work, Bridge plans, Specifications etc. Specially authorized to make corrections in official surveys of Dominion lands. Correspondence invited. OFFICE: Ross & Avenue, Brandon, Man.

G. HALLEN, Solicitor, Notary Public, Commissioner, B. K. HARTNEY, - MAN. Money to Loan on Favorable Terms.

THOMAS THOMPSON, Member of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange. GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT, Sixth Street Brandon.

All kinds of grain bought and sold in large or small quantities by sample or sight. Highest market prices obtained, instant advances made on grain entrusted for sale, and prompt settlement of all transactions. American and European market quotations received daily. Correspondence and samples solicited.

The Merchants Bank of Canada. HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$5,700,000. **RESERVE FUND** \$2,350,000. (GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE) BUSINESS Transacted. Saving Bank Department recently added. Deposits received and interest allowed at Four per Cent. per Annum. K. S. PHILLIPS, Manager.

MANITOBA DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY.

Criminals Investigated, Evidence Procured, Pro- secutions Followed and Convictions Obtained. Business quickly and Legally Transacted. J. R. FOSTER, Manager, P.O. Box 15.

E. EVANS, BANKER & FINANCIAL AGENT. Sterling and other exchange bought and sold. MONEY LOANED on real estate and on all sound securities, collections promptly attended to. OFFICE: Rosser Ave. between 6th and 7th sts. Brandon, Man.

S. W. MCINNIS, Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Successor to F. K. Doering, Dentist. Office: Corner of 9th Street and Rosser Avenue. Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth. Office always open. Telephone No. 177.

COWAN & CO Bankers and Financial Agents.

Sterling and Foreign Ex- change bought and sold. Money to loan on Real Estate and personal securities.

Office: Fleming block. Cor. Rosser Ave. and 6th St., Brandon, Man.

AUCTION SALES

Every TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS and at 2 p.m. and 8 p.m. on SATURDAYS.

At the evening sales will be offered clothing and merchandise of all kinds. At the Saturday afternoon sales, all kinds of Household Goods, Stocks, Wagons and a general collection of articles. Farmers and others having goods to dispose of can leave goods and entry of same at my office. Having a large and commodious store-room well berthed, storage will be furnished free. As spring, the season of change is approaching these Saturday afternoon sales can be conveniently brought together, thereby supplying a long felt want. Real Estate, both farming, city property will be an especial feature of the Saturday afternoon sales. Country sales attended to with promptness and the largest advertisements given to same.

W. H. HOOPER, Real Estate and Commission Auctioneer. Rosser and 12th

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Walter Hembroth was in Carnduff last week.

Mr. R. F. Edgar paid a visit to Winnipeg last week.

Mr. Gordon Bell, of the city, paid a visit to Winnipeg last week.

Mr. E. L. Christie was registered at the Manitoba, Winnipeg, last week.

Canon Combs arrived in town on Thursday last and was a guest at the Langham.

Mr. Isaac Cockburn, of the city, has been elected secretary of the Provincial Lumbermen's Association.

The expenses of the Brandon Experiment Farm last year were about eleven thousand dollars.—Marquette Reporter.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in thirty minutes by Woolf's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 3 m feb 8

Great slaughtering closing sale of C. H. Fox's Stock of Jewellery, Saturday Evening March 11th, at half past seven. W. H. Hooper, Auctioneer.

The Secretary of the Womans' Hospital Aid Society beg to acknowledge the receipt of \$42.50 from Mrs. H. Graham, of Melita. Also a parcel of scrap books from Miss Monteith of Killarney.

The first of the Canada Pacific excursion left Toronto on March 1st. It was fairly well filled, but indications that they will not be as well patronized as last spring.

The Rapid City Spectator of last week says:—Four glandered horses belonging to D. McNaught, were ordered by the Provincial Vet., to be killed and were accordingly knocked on the head last week.

On Tuesday of last week, a young Sledge named Mike Tibbo, who has been working for Mr. J. Spearin, about six miles west of Rapid City, got his hands frozen solid up to the wrists. At the farm of Low Boss his hands were immersed in coal oil and presented a fearfully blistered condition.

Messrs. D. McGregor and Leslie South, appointed by the Local government to select live stock for exhibition at Chicago next summer, have selected horses from the barns of John E. Smith and J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, believing they will do credit to the Manitoba exhibit at the Columbian Exhibition.

Mr. S. L. Head, of Rapid City, is making preparations for going into the dead meat business during the coming season. He will kill fat hives and send the carcasses to the English market frozen. It pays Australians to do this way not Manitobans, the latter being so much nearer the market.

Messrs. McLeod & Hanley are commencing to open up for the spring trade. They have already received a car of seeders and harrows, also a car of wagons, and by the end of the month two cars of buggies and light rigs will have arrived. They report business as looking up and that the farmers are commencing to buy for spring work.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, scowens, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$30 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 3 m feb 8

Mr. Edwin Johnson, hardware merchant of the city, was married last week to Miss Etta Preston, sister of T. H. Preston, proprietor of the Brantford Exporter, and of Mrs. Kenneth Campbell, of this city. Miss Preston has been for some time leader of the choir in the Congregational church, and is an exceptionally popular young lady.

The "Elkhorn Advocate" has a very interesting letter on the Brandon Hospital from a late patient. In it the writer speaks most highly of all the staff and urges the people of the province to do all in their power to assist such a necessary institution. The writer states that the accommodation for the nurses is very poor, and urges the necessity of giving them all the comfort possible.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75c. Warranted by N. J. Halpin, druggist. 3 m f 8

Although not victorious in all their battles, Wags hockeyists returned from the east with a record of which any aggregation should not be ashamed. Hockey is only three years old in Winnipeg and its advance in popularity since the winter of 1900 when the Winnipeg and Vic. played friendly matches in Austin's open rink has been phenomenal. That the Winnipeggers should only have suffered three defeats as against eight victories, is a matter of congratulation and is a record far better than many of the known all professional would send their sejourner elsewhere. The trip was attended with many hardships, soft weather and poor ice, (unknown conditions in Winnipeg) had to be contended with in playing with club teams who were used to the caprices of Eastern Canada's climate. Match followed match in quick succession and almost invariably after a railway journey of several hours, and to cap all, the rules of the Ontario Hockey Association were those followed in some of the more important matches which put the westerners at a material disadvantage.

EYE SPECIALIST.

The writer, having practically made this eye a study for nearly 20 years, will point out for the benefit of all interested in his subject, and their effect upon the eyesight. In using the field or opera glasses, the adjustment is made in bringing them to a focus on the object, through the aid of the screw or slide. In looking at the chart of the eye we find in the human eye nature has most beautifully provided an adjustment, whereby the lenses of the eye are readily adjusted to focus the light from different distances, and a perfect picture is conveyed to the retina. The so called flattening from age is found to be a weakness of the nerves, which control the muscle of accommodation in forming the convexity necessary in slapping the lens to near and distant objects—as shown by the chart of the eye. The nerves controlling the ciliary muscle becomes weakened by too close application to work, trying the eyes, artificial light and disease. Whenever the ciliary muscles fail to form the convexity, or the fullness of the lens of the eye, resulting or threading a needle becomes difficult, or impossible. This class of deficiency is known as Presbyopia, or far sight, and attacks the young, middle-aged or aged, no certain age when it may be expected can be given. The extent of the deficiency depends largely upon the treatment in its earlier stage. The use of convex glasses, improperly fit, should never be tolerated. We find their use artificially relieving the ciliary muscle from performing their natural functions, and they become useless, to the extent of the artificial convex glasses used. The cause not being removed, and the condition being abnormal, it soon becomes necessary to add to the convexity of the glasses used, and the further impairment of vision until it becomes necessary to use glasses to see at a distance as well, or near by.

Dr. Chamberlain's "new method" not only proves a unique method of treating the cause of impaired vision, but it proves a boon to thousands, who are becoming blind. The blood being attracted to the impaired or diseased organ in increased quantity, new life is given to the nerves and muscle, and nature by natural selection deposits from the blood the chemical elements, which go to build up the various coats and muscles of the eye, and brings back to the individual the powers of accommodation, lost through abuse, neglect or age, and not only brings back the natural expression, but the eye again has the appearance of youth. The overtaxing the eye at any age it is to be expected that nature will demand aid, and the aid to be used should be one that will assist nature, and is the way we not only find it unnecessary to increase the power of the glasses, when worn, but many times can be reduced in power or disarmed. To try is to be convinced.

Very Truly,

DR. L. G. CHAMBERLAIN,

Eye Specialist.

who will be at N. J. Halpin's drug store, Friday, March 9, leaving Saturday, March 10, at 2 p. m.; A. N. Pope's drug store, Melita, March 13 and 14; D. Cowan's, Dolorain, 15 and 16; J. W. Wright's, Boiesvain, 17 and 18; J. R. Habe's, Pilot Mound, 20; Killarney, 21; E. Scarlett's, Manitow, 22; F. W. McLean's, Morden, 24. Do not fail to see his trunk of spectacles, that does all he claims.

OBITUARY.

The following notice appeared in the Farmer Journal and Live Stock Review, published in Buffalo, New York, on the death of Edward Donaldson, brother of our well-known and respected citizens, Messrs. Joseph and William Donaldson:

Seldom has the announcement of the death of a young man in this city caused more sincere regret than did that of Edward Donaldson, which sad event took place at the home of his cousin George Donaldson on Sunday morning. So short a time had E. D. as he was familiarly known, been confined to the house, that his death was almost the first intimation that many of his friends had of his illness. About five years ago he came to this city to assist his cousin Mr. George Donaldson of the firm of Stacy, Remont, Donaldson & Sedwick as cattle salesman, and from the time of his coming to this city he was regarded with the friendliest feeling by all with whom he came in contact, and that friendship was made the firmer and more lasting as time ripened the acquaintance and he became better known. In his chosen vocation he ranked among the best of the cattle salesmen and his judgment was seldom at fault, while his word was never doubted. Ed's nature was of the kind that, to know him was to love him, and we know that we are safe in making the assertion that he had not an enemy in the world. Honestly, open-heartedness, true manhood, was depicted in his face and his relations with his fellowmen proved him possessed of all those virtues that go to make up the true and honest man. In his home life he was greatly beloved and no member of Mr. Donaldson's immediate family could have been more sincerely mourned than was Uncle Ed. The subject of this sketch was born at Woodstock, Canada, in the year 1863, and there spent his early life, coming to Buffalo in the year 1887 and was only 29 years of age at the time of his death. Only last Monday week he complained of not being well and concluded to remain at home, his disease, an inflammatory attack of the bowels, soon developed into the severest type of peritonitis, and after only a brief week's illness, and most agonizing suffering, which he bore with the greatest fortitude, he died beloved by all who knew him. Besides the family of Mr. George Donaldson, he leaves as the most immediate members of his family, his father, mother, two sisters residing at Woodstock, Ontario, two brothers residing at Brandon, Man., and two at Broadview, N. W. T. The remains were taken to Woodstock, Sunday for interment in the family burying ground, the funeral services will be held Wednesday.



ESTABLISHED IN 1881.

Our stock is complete in every line of the latest and most fashionable styles in Men's Ladies, Girls, Boys, Youths and Childrens Boots and Shoes which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

W. SENKBEIL, Opp. Queens Hotel.

Custom Work and Repairing promptly attended to.

Brandon Steam Laundry,

Cor. 1st St. and Pacific Avenue.

CRAWFORD BROS., Props.

Experienced hands engaged and first-class work guaranteed.

Special attention given to mail orders by mail, all 82 orders expressage paid one way, 84 order both ways. Family washing 40c a dozen, unstarched goods. Lists sent on application. All work sent C. O. D.

Family washing, including all washing in family unstarched, 40c per dozen.

Family washing without table napkins, handkerchiefs and small pieces, 60c per dozen.

Specialty of Lace Curtains and Shirts and Collars.

Agents wanted in all towns, good commission paid.

City Agent:

W. J. Hurley,

Opposite Syndicate Block.

TEL. NO 10, BRANDON.

El Padre' PINS.



Getting There With Both Feet

that's what we do every time with our magnificent line of footwear. You'd better get there, too; you know where Rosser Avenue is, and while you are there, put your feet in a pair of our fine shoes. They're the neatest thing on foot, the best thing on the ground in fact. You know whether you need shoes; if you do, you want to look at our stock, and we want to have you. It will pay you to look at such goods as we're showing, as our stock of footwear is at in every respect. The Dryfoot family all wear our shoes, and find them very satisfactory. We are selling gloves, mitts, moccasins, rubbers, etc. at a great discount to clear out the stock.

THE BRANDON BOOT CO.

JOHN MORRIS, Prop.

NOTICE.

THE General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Brandon Electric Light Co. (Limited) will be held in the office of the Company, Brandon, on the 30th day of March, 1909 at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the past year, to elect Directors for the next ensuing year, and to transact any other business relating to the management of the Company's affairs.

D. M. WALKER, PRESIDENT.

Don't Insure Your Life!

or pay any more premiums until you are sure you understand the fundamental principles of Life Insurance. Cash dividends and bonus additions are high sounding phrases, but the money they represent was in the first place taken from the policy holder for that very purpose and not for Life Insurance.

The true principle of Life Insurance is to get all the insurance you can for the least possible outlay consistent with absolute security. The Mutual Reserve Fund Association offers absolute security and the rates are only half the amount charged by old life companies. It is exempt in proportion to liabilities are nearly double that of the largest life companies. See parliamentary returns or consult

J. H. Wood, Agent,

QUEEN'S HOTEL, BRANDON.

Thorough digestibility and nutritive value are two strong points in favor of Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites.

XMAS.

XMAS.

J. A. MONTGOMERY'S

Holiday Stock of

FRUITS, FINE GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY, FANCY

CHINA, CROCKERY,

GLASSWARE, &c.

Now Complete.

The largest and best Assorted in Western Manitoba, and

Prices LOWER than ever before.

We are

HEADQUARTERS

for Christmas Presents

Buy from us and Save Money.

J. A. Montgomery

9TH ST., BRANDON, MAN.

WANTED!

Money is wanted, and to get it we are prepared to sacrifice profits, and at the same time protect our customers as to prices against all competitors.

For the next few weeks while our spring goods are coming forward we will continue to cut prices for cash only. Look over the following list and prices and see if it does not contain something you need, and if so buy now and save money.

Clothing Men's and Boys Overcoats at actual cost.

Men's Suits at \$7.50 for \$6, \$8 for \$7, \$10 for \$8, \$12 for \$10, \$13 for \$11, \$15 for \$12, pants and Boys Clothing all reduced.

Handwear—Men's Buck Mitts \$1.50 and \$1.75 for \$1.25, \$1.25 for \$1.00, Men's Buck Mitts lined \$1.50 for \$1.10, Calf lined \$1.25 for 90c, \$1.10 for 75c.

Gents' Furnishings—Flannel and Knitted Top Shirts and Underwear all at cut prices.

Fur Goods—China Goat Robes \$18 for \$12.50, Wombat \$20 for \$15, Wombat Gauntlett mitts \$4 for \$2.50, Coon Coats, Bulgarian Lamb Coats, Goat Coats at actual cost price. A good investment even if not needed until next winter. Ladies' Fur lined Capes and Circulars, Fur Coats, Caps, Shoulder Capes, Storm Collars, Muffs and all Fur Goods at actual cost.

Ladies' and Childrens ready made Ulsters and Coats, together with Mantle Cloths at actual cost.

Trimmed Millinery at actual cost.

Dress Goods—In Plaid and Stripe Flannellettes 12 1/2 and 15c for 10c. In Meltons 12 1/2 for 10c, 15 for 12 1/2, 18 for 14, 20 for 15, 25 for 20, 60 packages all wool Paid 22 1/2 inches wide 30c for 20c, Double fold Serge 37 1/2 for 27 1/2, 50c for 40c, 75c for 55c, Cravenette, Tweeds 60 inch and Stanley Suiting 54, 100 and 110 inch for 75c, \$1.25 for \$1.00, \$1.50 for \$1.10. Embroidered Serge Dress Robes \$12 for \$7, \$8 for \$4.50. Prints, Flannellettes and Gingham reduced.

Remnants and Job Lots to suit the buyer.

PAISLEY & MORTON.

NOTICE.

THE Board of Trade invite applications for the position of Secretary which must be in the hands of the President, P. K. Ross, or the present Secretary by 6 p. m. on the 31st inst.

COMING!

WHAT?

A Great Slaughter Sale of Dry Goods.

WAIT FOR IT.

The finest stock in western Manitoba to be sacrificed during this month. You know the reason we do this, to protect our customers. The superiority of our stock needs no comment. Choice, New and Stylish, we have no accumulation of back numbers to offer you.

WAIT

for the greatest bargains ever known in the Dry Goods trade. We have kept faith with the public in the past. We do so now. Further particulars on Mr. Rankin's return from the East.

New Dress Goods, Trimmings, MILLINERY and Mantles.

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Gents Furnishings, Carpets and House Furnishings are being marked off and passed into stock. Drop in and see them

Yours respectfully,

A. D. RANKIN

& CO.

THE PEOPLE'S DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE,

ROSSER AVE., BRANDON.